ASIA.

Cholera Ravayes, Famine and Desth in India.

Gwalior a Golgotha of the Starved Inhabitants.

The Russian March Southward and Northward.

British Interests in Burmah and the New Route to Western Caina.

Anguam Rice and Mat ve Wotten and Petroleum.

By the European mail at this port we have the fol howing important and very affecting special corres-pondence from Asia, exhibiting the sexual condition of affairs, local and governmental, in British India Delhi and Calcutta. The recent explorations towards Western China, as recorded by our correspondent, will command the earnest attention of our readers.

One Einndred Thousand Beaths from Cho Icra-Great Suffering from Famine-Two Thousand Douths from Survation at Gualica-Raid of the Hill Tribes on the zara Frontier-Twenty British Subjects Hilled - Report on the Present State of a Da y's March of the Kushbegis' Frontier.

DELHI, Sept. 10, 1869. Having just traversed the line from Calcutta to Delhi, and writing from a point only a hundred miles from Umritsir, I am in a position to give some reliable details both as to the ravages of choiera doring the present season and the severity of the existing famine in the Punjab.

All along the road from Benares to this city the

lera mortality during the past two months has been very severe. Scarcely a place has entirely escaped, however small; and all the large cities, such as Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra and Delhi have suffered more or less heavily. At present the pestilence is not raging with anything approaching virulence at any place except Lucknow, where the European deaths are averaging eight and ten a day, and at Umritsur the death rate has fallen to twenty-five (natives) per diem. There is, indeed, great reason to hope that the epidemic has, for the resent year, pretty well run itself out. No exact mortality it has entailed during the past two or hand show that it has been much larger than hitherte expected. During the month of June alone there were 20,000 deaths from choiera in the central provinces, and for the following two the rate was not much less. Eastern Bengal there have certainly been 20,000 deaths during the season, and in the Punjab, Upper Bengal and Rajpootana the deaths have at the very 100,000 for the whole of Eastern and Central India.
That a "lac" of people have died during the recent epidemic is certain. Probably this very greatly undorrates the actual figure. Six hundred Europeans have perished out of a scanty population of some

paper and public indignation has been expended the "civil surgeons," who almost deserted the districts in which the pestilence raged flercest and rushed up to Simla on "sick leave" certificates. The beads of departments, very properly, no doubt, move but it is hard indeed that subordinate medical men should run away on fraudiated certificates at the one time in the year when their services are most needed. It is only too true that in Umritary and other places the disponarties were unterly destitute of skilled medical assistance. In fact, the whole system in record to residence in utterly destitute of skilled medical assistance. In fact, the whole system in regard to residence at Siana during the summer months needs revision. At present any officer, military or civil, can by means of a "sick leave" certificate desert his regiment of his station and pass the unhealthy season of the year in the mountains. The general government can, of course, without impropriety, transfer itself to Simia, as its business can be transacted here with as intie delay as in Calcutt; but taking not account that all European servants of the government get two years' holiday out of every ten, one ear of leave for every four years of service, it is too ad that district officials should still endeavor to ank their duty for half the year.

path is from starvation of from diseases consequent from insufficient nutrition are very frequent. Delhi food has risen to four times a usual price; rice that used to be proposed to be a forty seers (eighty pounds for the use fow commands a rupes for ten seers, and in the of the general well-to-do character of the populion there is widespread distress. People are ling of their hold and jewelly to keep thomselves true; the food shops, apprehensive, possibly, of one, expend a large share of their profits in dissisting provisions graintionsly to the population.

scuing of their mois and jeweiry to keep themselves alive; the food shops, apprehensive, possibly, of riots, expend a large share of their profits in dispensing provisions gratuitously to the people, and in the evening these relief estations are througed with emitchaod creatures who scramble for a few grains of rice or corn. Fertunately during the past week they have been heavy rains, and it is most week they be have been heavy rains, and it is most week they be have been heavy rains, and it is most week they be have been heavy rains, and it is most week they be a some of the native states of kaipootama the safern up it dreadful. In Gwalior alone there have been 3,000 deaths from starvation in the pass six weeks. The Maharakan of deypore has expended mile laces of rupees (\$450,000 in leeding his people but even this munificant liberality has only partially nieviaced the existing distress.

Signs of coming trouble have appeared in the hills. Somet weeks ago a predatory band from the Black Mount tin, on the other side of the frontier, near Huzera, lost one of their number white plundering a white ye called Seeshnote, on British soil. Actionating a renewal of the attack the villagers applied for and obtained a strong general of poince. As was expected the Huzenzanzais came down in strong force so on after, and, surprising the guard, killed twenty of them and wounded a number besides. Only last year a force was sent up to this same district to quell some disturbances, and it was hoped that the display of force thou made, which canalled considerable expense, would preserve quite among these lawiess tribes, at any rate for a few years to come. But a few more lace will probably have to be expended expense, would preserve quite among these lawiess tribes, at any rate for a few years to be expended into the protection of a district which scarcely yields sufficient revenue to pay the saliaries of its magistrates and officials.

The following brief official report of the information gathered by Messrs. Sams and Hayward, w

Notes:—
y last report Mr. Show has reached Leb from
which country be remained six months. During

hands and expects his bishest officers to do the same. In the army he muricians the structest discipline and punishes any ramit with great severity. Such is somewhat of the character of the new rules of Esstern Turkistan. His dominions castward include it and Roumoth, which two places pay tribute and schombelge his rule, shough not actually included in his concensts. The Ataligh now resides objectly at Rasheyer to watch the northern frondler of account of the movements of the Residues, who have exceeded a fort and bridge at the Naryan river from the side of Athands, and the Parlamedishave a fort and sivance post on the monaterial such two the Rarstands have a fort and sivance post on the monaterial such two arches mortheast of control is most strictly guarded and watched, and the structure is most strictly guarded and watched, and the structure is most strictly guarded and watched, and the structure is most strictly guarded and watched, and the structure is most strictly guarded and watched, and the structure is most strictly guarded and watched, and the structure is most strictly guarded and watched, and the structure is most strictly guarded and watched, and the structure is strictly supplied with the structure of the structure is strictly and the structure of the structure is strictly watched and the varkand and knaps and induces, which is very distantisful to his subjects, and has produced emility becomes him and the varkand and knaps knaps are almost critically supplied with Rossian manufactures, as calloos, chintzer, velvet and cloths of all kinds, which come in enormo's squantities and self for very high prices. Many of the structure is supplied with Rossian manufactures, as calloos, chintzer, velvet and cloths of all kinds, which come in enormo's squantities and self for very high prices. Many of the structure is supplied with Rossian manufactures, as c

mere-Anticipated Famine All Over the Pun-jab-Carious Brabmin Ceremony Anticipated at Travancore-The Rajah to Make a Gift of Ris Weight in Gold-News from

Afghanistan. CALCUTTA, Sept. 7, 1869. About two months ago the authorities and the general European public went mad with fear about a conspiracy which had been uncarthed by the vigilance of the active detectives. From "information received," it was determined to search the houses of two well known Mussulman merchants, who con-trolled a certain trade in Culcutta; and a number of papers were found which clearly revealed a wide spread scheme of revolt. The conspiracy seemed, it was stated, to be confined to the most fanatical set of Mussulmans, the Wahabees, who have, in the last fifty years, obtained a firm foothold among the Moslem of India. Their tenets are singularly bigoted and intolerant; they hold the doctrines of the Koran in regard to inddels-that it is a high virtue to rob or slay an unbeliever-in the literal sense. They advocate also an ascenic rule of life. The merchants Ameer Khan and his partner, were conspicuous members of this sect, and carried out their faith as rigorously as circum stances permitted. No European could have even a business transaction with them without meetin with insult, and no great surprise was occasioned

with insult, and no great surprise was occasioned when it was discovered that they were among the leaders of the proposed plot. They were arrested by the government and lodged in the Patna jail, where they have since rem aimed, pending the commencement of a secret trial.

It has now been announced that Ameer Khan has, by his own request, occa transferred from Patna to the jail at Gya, near Calcutta, and the public, who had almost lorgother the conspiracy, are asking why the government have not published the details of the information they have gathered. If the plot were not so serious as was at arst stated, or if it were no worse, nothing but good could result from an official revelation of the whole business. But supposing that it has turned out worse than expected, a motive for suppression is at once evident. It is quite possible that, in spite of the open hostility between the Mussahaen and the Hiadoos, they had both agreed to join hands for the inauguration of a second revoit. The famine which has set in at Ajmere is rapidly growing in intensity, and has already spread all over the States of Rajipootana. At Ajmere the people are dying by fluidreds of famine, fever and gamea-worm; the relief stations are daily besteged by hundreds to the adjacent British territories, in the hope of obtaining a supply of food. They are too weak to work on the public enterprises which the government are carrying on to afford relie, and must starve unless charity, pure and unmixed, is extended to them. And from Delhi, Agra and Patna and all the principal cities in the Punjanb the most starting reports have come to hand. Rice has risen to six and seven seers (pounds) for a rupee—a starvation rate, when it is remembered that men are getting only an anna and a half or two annas (there are sixteen annas to the rupee) per diem.

per diem.

The non-official presses have already begun to whisper about another and a more terrible famine than that ever-memorable one of Orissa, in which two years ago a million of human beings perished funger. Should the crop in the Panjaub and Upper Bengal utterly fail, sad indeed will be the story that the contraction. stery that will have to be told from India to the civilized world during the next six months. It is something, however, to know that the Durbar of the Duke of Edinburg will not take place, as was con-templated.

Dake of Edinburg will not take place, as was contemplated.
Cholera is still raging in many districts; as fast as it ceases in one place it breaks out in another. Sixty men in one of the white regiments at Luck. now perished last week. The Manarajah of Kerowlee is among the last reported victims.
A curious Hindoo ceremony is announced to soon take place in Travancore. By an old custom the Maharajahs have usually, shortly after their accession, presented the Frabanins with their royal body's weight in gold; and the present prince will soon subject his revenues to this costly indiction. The gold is minted into small coins, with the words "Tree Pulpanaha" stamped upon them; and those are distributed atmong the members of the Erahmin caste resident in Travancore. The last rajah seems in sonae way to have been cheated by those who weighed him, for they made him out to be equal in weight to eighteen tulants, or 316 pounds. After the weighing ceremony the Maharajah will have to go through another, also of a very expensive character. This is called the Fudmagerpun, and consists his emerging from a gold lotus leaf, it is unitecessary to say that he is himself required to find the lotts leaf.

iotus leaf.

There is very little news stirring. Trade is duil, and while the Governor General is at Simia there is little, either in the way of pointies or gaiety, to record.

Another insurrection has, it seems, broken out in Afrikanstan, but has been records.

Another insurrection has, it seems, broken out in Afighamstan, but has been promptly suppressed. It was headed by Sirdar Ishank Khan, who has been for the past few months at Bokhara. It seems that he crossed the Oscus and succeeded in mustering a small army, but in the first engagement with the rroops of the Ameer Shere All ne was defeated and has again taken refuge in Bokhara. The rebel Affghan chiefs who have fied to the Shah of Persia seem to be well treated. The Shah doubtiese thinks that they may yet prove of service to him when the Herat difficulty comes, as it must do eventually, to the surface.

Settlement of the Pending Disputes with the Ring-A Blixed Court to be Established at Mandalay-The New Route to Western China-Appointment of an Agent at Bhamo-The South Carolina Rice Seed Experiment-Cetton Culture-Petrolegas Wells of Bur muh-Rangoon and the Great Pagoda.

Thanks to the firmer tone which the Indian government have authorized Captain Sladen, the pre-sent British Political Agent at Mandalay, to assume, the King has consented to the establishment of a mixed court, in which cases between British subjects or Europeans under British protection and Bur-mans under his own authority can be tried. He has also waived the claim he once made that all decisions in such cases should be governed by Burmese customs, and not by civilized law. As the macter now stands the court will consist of the Political Agent and the Kuila Woon (or the King's Foreign Secretary), whose joint decision will be final and absolutely beyond appeal. No provision has yet been made for cases in which the two judges may arrive at opposite opinions; but this can easily he settled. Im-prisonment of British subjects for debts due to Burmans is recognized; but it is stipulated that such imprisonment must be in the house of the British

This arrangement is much better than was hoped for; indeed, when the King mustered an army of 30,000 or 40,000 men, it was generally expected that Great Entain would be involved in another of those "hetic wars" which have become proverbially ex-pensive. But the Burman mind is as susceptible of

being builled as it is for d of the pleasure of builying; and finding that his "threatening attitude" produced no effect, on the agent the King has at once backed down and come to terms. Mr. Williams, whom the King has held in prison for the next of the past few weeks because Dr. Williams (his broth r), of Rangoon, owes him some money, is to be released. There can be no do by that the mixed court will do much towards opening up the interior. Hitherto mere anuts have been afraid to do very much busines & with either the King or his subjects, owing to the slenderness of the chances of their ever getting any cash return for their goods and the impossibility of recovering a debt due by a native Burman. But now credits may be more freely extended, and as the King has further agreed to observe the treaty of 1808, which provides for a certain freedom of trade, there will be a large increase in the commerce be-tween native and British Burmah.

Captain Williams' report as engineer to the West-ern China expedition of last year has just been published. Of the advisability of going up the Irra-waddy river as far as possible Captain Williams is as firmly convinced as Captain Sladen, but he recommends taking a more southerly pass through the mountains than that through which the expe journeyed. From what he was able to gather from the Kakhens he believes the way he suggests would be found much the easiest, the gradients being more gradual and the hills themselves lower than on th

There is no doubt now but that the government of There is no could now but that the government of India has fully awakened to the advantages attending the opening of this new road to Uniaa. An agent has attendy been appointed at Bhame and further steps will be taken as soon as communication can be again restored with the Panthayo. The last rumor, by the way, of the defeat of the latter by the Chinese imperalist forces, still lacks confirmation and is probably as baseless as the reports to the same effect previously. The Chief Commissioner of Burman has postponed the construction of a railroad from Rangoon to Prome, to be extended ultimately as the commercial needs of the country may suggest.

anguest.

The reports from the various districts in which the South Carolina paddy (rice) seed, obtained from the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, was distributed have been received. In a few cases the crop has been tolerably good and the cultivators appear to think that next year it will do much better. This last season, however, has been very unfavorable, and the cyclone in the Akyab district destroyed nearly all the plants there. In many cases, also, it appears that the matives, from ignorance, allowed the paddy to be too much under water. Where it has thriven the rice seems to be larger and finer than the grain received, and the official reports, as a whole, speak very favorably of its prospective value.

The cotton crop has this year been larger than ever before, and the exports to Europe have not fallen far short of 10,600 baies. Much more than this has been raised, but it has either been absorbed by the natives or sent everiand to Western Cama, where it is worked up into coarse fabrics. Cotton culture in Burman is entirely carried on by small Burmase farmers, who raises probably is couple of baies annuality per head. The baies here are smaller than in the rount, and rarely exceed 300 pounds. Planting on a large scale by Europeans, employing a number of hands, has not yet been attempted, owing to the difficulty of keeping Burmese regularly at work. I probability of the present provey; shows my probability of the present provey; shows my probability of the present provey. Shows my probability of the present present eighteen coats is being obtained. The Burman cotton has a longer staple than Indian and ranks between that and American uplands. Burman, however, is not likely to eye become a very serious rival to the United States in producing cotton.

But there is another product of the country which will no doubt become of great importance—peeroleum. Few Americans are aware, probably, that as far back as 1835 oil was "struck?" in Burman; in fact, keroscene has most. Ikely been known to and used by the nati

nation of deity that has appeared, according to the surman faith, on the earth. It is, insertore, very hearly as old as the city of Rome, and, the Rome, it enjoys the presinge of being a "finy City." Those who visit it, however, in the hope of seeing mouldering rains and venerable sirines will be greatly disappointed. In the last war the city, together with most of the pagodas, was destroyed, and has been rebuilt on the most approved American principles. The streets are at right angles and, except the leading thoroughtares, are distinguished by numbers, not names. The European houses are of the Bungalow pattern, and the naives live, after the fashion of their ancestors, in dwellings raised on piles some few feet above the surface of the earth. The few Chinese who have settled here live in a separate quarter, but they have merely a block or two of low godowas.

The one great sight of Rangoon is the Shoay da

control of the carries of the carrie. The few Chinese who have settled here thee in a separate quarter, but they have merely a block or two of low godowas.

Tae one great sight of Raugoon is the Shoay da Gonng Pagoda, better known among the Earopeans and missioneries by the name of "Dagon." This pagoda is the largest in Burmah, and is supposed to possess peculiar sanctity. About twenty or thirty inousand pigrims from all parts of the country visit that the end of the ratiny season. It is built on an artificial hill, some two hundred feet in height and several acres in area. Approaching it from the ciry one has to go up a long covered porch, with hero and there a flight of twenty or thirty steps. At each side of this porch, and supporting it, there is a double row of phiars, some of which are of teat, painted red, though most are of brick, covered with chimana, a peculiar kind of plaster, which dries as white and sincoth and polished as marbie. Among the philars are generally to be found a fuctuating quantity of stails, on which are vended edibles of various descriptions, together with tunches of chile candidate and long strips of paper, attached by a thread to a thin switch and covered with a neatly written prayer. These papers are offered by the Burmese at me strines of their gods, and are supposed to answer every end that could be attained by a verbal supplication. The roof of the porch is in many parts profusely decorated with Mosaics and ornamental designs. Here and there, also, one sees a carved figure of a Burmese prince, and there are a few wait pathings of animals and sulps and Burmese celeptites. About half way up, on the left hand side, is the most curious of these artistic productions. It is a perturn the pathing that has called forth any of the torture of the parts, they are the pathing of these imaginarity concept 6downs. The one great sight of Rangoon is the Shoay da

the pagods will be one of the most splendid templaring the pagods will be one of the most splendid templaring the world.

The most important religious festivals take place at the first appearance of the new moon, and on these occasions the Burmess spend the whole day at the pagods. Their religious exercises are, however, quite a subordinate part of the day's business. It is true that now and then they enter the temple (sometimes cigar in mouth), and mumble over a few prayers; but by far the greatest part of the time is more profitably employed. The elders sit and chat, the younger folk make love, and the boys run about, letting off fire crackers and shouting. Indeed, were it not for the large pecuniary contributions they make for the support of their religion one might be inclined to doubt altogether their faith in their priests.

Disappearance of the Cholera After a Fatal

Visitation.

The government of India received intelligence September 17 from Persia to the effect that choiers, which lately raged at Shiraz and Ispahan, entirely disappeared about the middle of August. Two thousand live hundred persons are believed to have died at Shiraz, and a larger proportion in the surrounding villages. Choiera has also greatly diminished at Tehran; but it is said to be spreading towards Meshed. A few cases were reported south of Shiraz towards Bushire.

THE CUBAN PRIVATEER HORNET.

sioner Rutherford in the case of the Cuban privateer Horact or Cuba, recently tried at Wilmington,

DECISION.

The United States vs. The Officers of the Steamship Cuba,—In this case the defendants, twenty-four in number, are charged with a violation of the third section of the act of Congress of April 20, 1818, known as the Neutrality law, the charge being "that they did fit out and arm, and did procure to be fitted out and armed within the limits of the United States, a certain ship or vessel, called the Cuba, with intent that the said vessel shall be employed in the service of the people of Choa to craise and commit hostilities against the people of Spain, a country with which the United States is at peace."

I have carefully reviewed the testimony given on the examination and considered the grgunnents of counse, as well as the cases cited in support of their positions, and am of the opinion that but two acts are shown to bave been committed within the limits of the United States from which an intent to violate the neutrality laws can be inferred. These were—First, the enlistment of the witness James Gordon, Jr., by D. D. Munro, one of the detendant Munro is shown to have been connected. Second, the act of taking on board a carge of coal from the schooner James Predmore. The testimony of all the witnesses unite m showing that this coal was taken on board the Cuba white she was juing in Long leland Sound, inside Montauk Point, and therefore clearly within the limits of the United States, even though she was more than three miles from the shore.

From all the evidence as to the position of the Cuba at the time she received the arms, stores and men from the Petrel, the Charter Oak, the Only Son, the Martha Washington and the Virginia Seymour, I believe that she was more than a marine league from land, and without the jurisdiction of the United States.

the Martha Washington and the Virginia Seymour, I believe that she was more than a marine league from land, and without the jurisdiction of the United States.

The evidence, as well of the prosecution as of the defence, shows that some of the defendants were merely passengers on the vessel, who had taken passage at a foreign bort, and that others had joined her on the high seas; that these persons had exercised no command and had no control over the vessel or its crew until after the arms had been put on board and the coal shipped, and not until the Cuba was on the high seas and beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

It is claimed by the defence that as no proof has been offered by the prosecution that the United States is at peace with Spain, this being, as they claim, a material point of the charge made against thom, that the Commissioner cannot take judicial notice of the fact, and that the procention having failed to prove it as a fact, the whole charge falls to the ground. With this view of the case i cannot agree; the public acts, treates, &c., made by the United States with foreign countries are judicially noticed by the courts of the finited States, and the fact that peace exists between the United States and Spain is a public master affecting the whole people and need not be proved.

Much has been said by both the prosecution and the defence upon the dutles of a Commissioner as a committing magistrate, the prosecution taking the ground that it was the province of the Commissioner merely to inquire into the matter and ascertain if the offence charged had been committed, and if this fact appeared, it was then his duty to hold for trial any person or persons whom there was "probable cause" to believe had committed the offence. What may be "probable cause" must of commissioner under the different circumstances in each case; but in my opinion he would not be justified in committing a citizen for trial, and subjecting him to the great annoyance and expense attending such proceedings, on sl

term of the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear district of North Carolina, to be held in the United States Court room, in the city of Withington, on Monday, the 1st day of November, 1869, to answer any indictment that may be found against them, and in default of Inding bad as aforested that the said David A. Telfair, D. D. Mainro, Micholas Esting, R. H. Gloson, W. D. Phillips, Louis French and John Lynen stand committed for trial.

ALLAN EUTHERFORD,
United States Commissioner for the Cape Fear district of North Carolina.

The Commissioner stated orally after reading the above decision that it had also come to his knowledge.

above decision that it had also come to his knowledge that the offence had been committed in the Eastern district of New York.

TORACCO.

The Product of the United States.

The Product of the United States.

[From the Richmond (va.) Whig.]

The amount of tobacco raised in the states and Territories of the Union in 1850 was 199,752,655 pounds. In 1860 it reached 434,209,451 pounds, an increase of nearly 220 per cent. In 1860 virginia raised 58,303,227 pounds and Kentucky 55,661,126 pounds. In other words, in 1850, out of a total product of tobacco of less than 200,009,000 pounds in the States and Territories, these two States produced over 112,000,000. Of the amount of 434,209,461 pounds produced in all the States and Territories in 1860, Virginia produced 123,963,312 pounds and Kentucky 108,128,340 pounds. In other words, Virginia and Kentucky produced in 1800 more than half the tobacco grown in the United States.

It is a curious fact that more or less tobacco is raised in every State and Territory except Dacotah. The amount raised in the New England States in 1850 was 1,405,200 pounds; in 1860, 2263,445 pounds. Connecticut rose from 1,266,624 pounds in 1860 to 6,000.—133; Massachusetts from 185,244 pounds in 1850 to 6,233,109 pounds in 1850. The amount raised in the Middle States in 1850 was 22,411,447 pounds; in 1860, 47,531,517 pounds. New York increased her production from 83,189 pounds in 1850. The increase in Maryland was from 21,463,497 pounds to 83,410,665 pounds in 1850. Pennsylvania increased from 194,651 pounds in 1850 to 3,181,556 pounds in 1850. The increase in 1850 was 90,961,429 pounds; in 1869, 203,442,993. Of these 203,500,000 pounds raised in the Southern States in 1850 was 90,961,429 pounds; in 1869, 203,642,993. Of these 203,500,000 pounds raised in the Southern States in 1850 was 92,961,429 pounds; in 1869, 203,642,993. Of these 203,500,000 pounds raised in the Southern States in 1850 was 92,862 pounds; in 1860, 10,600 pounds. The amount raised in the Facilic States in 1850 was 9,862 pounds; in 1860, 10,600 pounds. The amount raised in the Facilic States in 1850 was 9,862 pounds; in 1860, 10,600 pounds. The same period of last year being \$1,665, 739 Ss. The S

The Brown University Land Grant.—'ev. Horace T. Love's statement of his transactions in disposing of the Brown University public land grant, which was read before the investigating committee last week, details at length his operations in locating the land in Kansas and Nebraska; his difficulties with the Central branch of the Pacific Raliroad Company and the State of Kansas in securing a title, and the causes of his resignation of his office to procure innes for the university and purchase of the entire amount of serip at wholesale for \$50,000. He stated that he had not made \$20,000 out of the transaction and if he had made more should have given it to the university. A statement was presented, showing that the average selling price of the New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Maryland Agricultural College land scrip was 53½ cents per acre, at which rate knode Island's 120,000 acres of scrip would nave brought \$50,000, while she actually received only \$50,000. A letter from Senator Pomeroy, of Kancas, was read, approving the location of the hearing was adjourned, to be renewed at the call of the cnairnyan of the committee.

THE BYRON CONTROVERSY

What the English Public Says.

What the English Pablic Says.

[From the London Standard, Oct. 22.]

While Mrs. Stowe is preparing her defence, which is, we understand, to be strengtaned or weakened, or, at any rate, supplemented, by the pablication of her correspondence with Lady Spron (including her own letters returned by the executors), the task is being made, if it well can be, a little more ardious for her pen. Had we said that a successful defence was impossible, even before the ciaborate and crushing article which has just appeared in the Quarter's tracking with the supplemental property of the property of

We must pass over Dr. Kennedy and his "Conversationa," but the foliowing is too important to omit:—
When Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Wilmot Horion, acting for her, met Lord Broughton (Hobbouse), acting for Lord Broughton (Hobbouse), acting for Lord Broughton insisted, as a preliminary, that all the specific charges circulated against Lord Bryon should be disavowed, to which Mr. Wilmot Horton readily assented on her behalf. Lord Broughton was wont to relate that he "racked his imagination" to exhaust thom, and put each categorically. "Do you adopt or believe this?" to which the invariable answer was, "We disclaim it—we do not believe it." We are not aware whother this specific charge was named among the rast. We should think that, though no novelty, it ranked in the minds of all parties with the Florence tragedy, to which Goothe gave temporary credence; the Chaour story or the poet's elstement that his case was surposed to combre all the crimes which could, and several which could not, be committed. There can be no doubt, however, that kir, Wimot Horton's disclaimer was virtually complete. When, in the presence of the arbitrators, Lord Byron put his name and seal to the deed of separation, he added, "This is Mrs. Ciermon's as tand deed." Mrs. Ciermon's as the lady so disagreeably immortalized in "A Sketch."

The public will like to know that lady's name. Then comes the examination of Lord Byron as a Entrydron des ciecs. Certainly incest was not included in these. The dowager Lady Snelley's impressions and recollections of Mrs. Leigh are most striking. She writes:—

I have seen a great deal of Mrs. Leigh (Augusta). "*

I have seen a great deal of Mrs. Leigh (Augusta).

manner and appearance were a complete antidote to calcium, especially this sort of calciumay.

We need not re-enter into the consideration of Lord Byron's poetry reporting to his sister. We may, however, notice the aliusion to the "witch drama," as Lord Byron called "Manfred." He told Mr. Murray, in a letter written March 25, 1817, that he might "put it into the first is he liked," and this is the poem." remarks the Quarterly, "that reveals the grand secret of his life."

Some of the letters are duly quoted, proving the relations which continued to exist between Lord relations which continued to exist between Lord.

tody of his daughter.

"We are convinced," says the Quarterly, "that it was her story (or rather one of her stories). To expatiate on its improbability would be an insult to the understanding."

The following is worth noting:—

the understanding."

The following is worth noting:—

Let who can, reconcile Mrs. Beecher Stowe's account of the carriage scene with the one given to Lady Anne Barnard-her rambidge incuberence, with the tuter confusion of times and periods, renders it impossible to reconcile any two consecutive paragraphs of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's marrative with a "Only a few days before she left him for ever Lord Byron sent Murray manuscripts in Lady Byron's handwriting, of the "Slege of Coffish" and "Parlains," and wrote:—

"I am very glad that the handwriting was a favorable omen of the morale of the piece; but you must not trust to that; for my copylet would write out anything I desired, in all the ignorance of innocence.

"But there came an bour of revelation—an hour when, in a manner which left how kind of room for doubt, Lady Eyron asw the full depth of the abyse of infamy which her marriage was expected to cover, and understood that she was expected to be the clock and accomplice of this infamy."

Again. "He" (Lord Byron) "repudiated Christianity as an authority, and yot directly interwards (page 385) we are assured that confirmed belief in its harshest tenots was his destruction." One passage from the Kennedy "Conversations" we must give. It is quoted in small capitals in the Review:—

"I read more of the Bible which my sister gave une, who is an

from the Kennedy "Conversations" we must give. It is quoted in small capitals in the Review:

"I read more of the Bible than you are aware," said Lord Byron. "I have a Bible which my sister gave me, who is an excellent woman, and I read it very often." He went into his bedroom on saying this and brought out a pocket Bible, finely bound, and slowed it to me.

This allusion to his sister was accidentally let drop a few months before his death, in an earnest and selemn frame of mind. On another occasion Dr. Kennedy stakes he loft the room "to fetch his sister" a Bible."

Then the statement about the ten executions paid out of Lady Byron's fortune is disposed of by the evidence of letters to Mr. Murray, &c., and the reviewer writes:

Did it ever occur to Mrs. Beecher Stowe that very strong language may be applied to papile who, when reputation is at stake, are guilty of inaccuracy. Down that an anomat of moderate above the control of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the

Let her (Mrs. Slowe) reiterate it (the charge against Lord Byron) it she thinks proper; let her mississe, mis glote, misunderstand, misrepresent as she will; long before the year closes her true story will be almost universally propounced a false story, and be flung aside with loathing and contampt.

not even if one rose from the dead; and to the

charge the outletting of this delage of gross filthbut it was father an error of judgment in accepting
so very equivocal a commission, than of wanton
rashness in its execution. Mrs. Stowe, if she erred
in accepting such a duty, had no alternative except
to break her pledged and irrevocable word to the
dead, or to go through with that which she considered as her nauseous and thankless duty. And
since that period we have been treated to irrelevant
quotations from the poet's writings, as if it were
not the very essence of our law not to condehm upon
such voluntary testimony, and as if it were not the
very sum of all wisdom hot to histen to the exculpatory story of the accused as in the least a valuable
or reliable account.

It hady hyron got a story burned which would
have earlier forced from her a damning story, in
which she at least believed, it was only a continuation of the notic self-demial which bore so much from
one whom she had rashly vowed to cherish and to
care for. Nobony demes that his lordship did not
sot, or was not, berhaps, able to act as he ought to
a lady who had given up her independence for him.
If nothing else was involved it would be a great
mercy to leave the question there, as we believe that
mo victory or exposure can be worth the panns taken
with it, or of the other hateful consequences of finding an admired poet to be wholly a despicable man.
The poet's friends will achieve a dear victory if they
succeed. Some of them are uncommony like Mr.
Pickwick's friend in the witness box, although we
can hardy impute the simplicity of the sentimental
lupman to them ali.

can hardy impute the samplicity of the seatmental Tupman to them all.

More Letters.

To the Editor of the London Standard—

The "Saturday Reviewer" appears to be haunted with the 'intic grain of conscience which sours." Disquieted lest the scholarly portion of the public, reading the contribution to the Byron controversy in the Academy, should see in it ever so slight a further confirmation of the position maintained by your journal, that however bad a man Byron was, there is no evidence, save hirs. Stowe's tone day, that his sister was an inceations adultreas, he breaks the silence which he told us in a former article he was determined, having ascertained to his own satisfaction her guilt, then eforth to observe. The light by which he has read the Academy I am glad to see is not the same old inria one, but one more of the rushlight form. The article contains an implied false-hood, as the "Reviewer" ought to know. It asserts that Lady Byron "undountedly believed him to have committed the crime of incestious adultery;" although the writer knows that Lord Wentworth asserts that no such accusation is made in Lady Byron's papers, and Lady Byron's solicitors have assaired me that hirs. Stowe's charge is not accurate. The silence of Mirs. Stowe and the numerous proofs adduced on all hands that the incuipated Mrs. Leigh was a hay of stalliess reputation during her life, produce no effect on this lingenuous, not to say ingenious, critic. What cares he for the feelings of the riving or the reputation of the dead; he has written down Byron the vilest of mankind and his sister the vilest of women. They are dead, and cannot prove him a caluminous and mendacious scribbler, and as he probably knows a little Latin, he quotes this of Horace to ambient.

net prove him a caluminous and mendaciona scribbler, and as he probably knows a little Latin, he quotes mis of Horace to amiseif—

Populus me sudiat; at mith plaudo

Ipse domi, simul ac numaos contemplor in area.

Parties, as an advertisement would say, about to adopt a final determination and a settlement in havor of a matrimonial squabble, will find advice in the article as to the course demanded of them, though, to be sure, the tenor of it shows that the writer has no belief in or weakness infavor of honor or kindoess. "What Lord Byron ought to have done," says our Mentor, "was to decline to consent to the separation and threaten a suit for restitution or conjugal rights;" and again, "he ought to have gone into court and proceeded against her." No doubt the "saturday heviewer," devoid of shame or pity, would have thus done; but it does not follow that every man, though a bad husband, is of such superhuman coo.ness and determination to justify himself at all hazards of pain and some inequity towards a woman. I am, however, not without nope of the writer; he has put a shade on his lurid light and has learned the meaning of halluchnation. He is still, as ever, fond of dogmatism and abuse, this time adding Mr. M. Lewis and the Countess of Blessington to his catalogue of infamous persons. Is not the description therein contained of the morals of visitors and their habitual conversation borrowed from some scene in his own chambers of little retreat at Brompton, or even, may is suggest, from the Haymarket? I ailude to these passages particularly which convey such a charming view of English interiors if they are true.—"A dreary frivolity pervades the circle which not even the scandalous tongue of fashionable spinsters can relieve." And again, still nicer.—"To descend and find yourself next or opposite to ..., the dowager from whose scandaious chronicles, &c. Poor Saturday Reviewer! No wonder he scents incest and adultery in "My sister.—my sweet aister;" he who finds prurient spinsters and dowagers in every hall, ref

To the Editor of the London Standard:—
The writer of an article in Temple Bar states his disbelief in Mrs. Stowe's specific charge; his own conjecture is that Byron attempted to poison his whie. So far the Spectator in its last issue. I have now got Temple Bar by me, but I read the article in question most carefully before leaving England a week ago, and in it the writer distinctly states that he no more believes that Byron attempted to poison his wife than he believes that he committed incest, ite says that he uses such a supposition only as a convenient hypothesis, in order to pursue a line of speculative argument, into whiled I need not enter. Comment upon this gross misrepresentation is needless; but it ought to warn the public against the journal which has been guilty of it. I have the nonot to be, sir, your obedient servant, Florence, Oct. 13, 1869. Alfried Austin.

THE ONONDAGA GIANT.

us Caniship was a man of means. He laid down to rest (now many years ago!) with his pockets full of

On Saturday last Matthew, son of Dr. Alexander Henderson, veterinary surgeon, of this city, while visiting the Cardiff giant, picked up from the surrounding debris thrown out of the excavated resting place of this ingo work of stone something that the surrounding debris thrown out of the excavated resting place of this ingo work of stone something that the surrounding debris thrown out of the excavated resting place of this lang work of stone something that seemed like a blackened scale of brass or a rusty old button. Thinking that it might possibly have some affinity to the wonderful statue the lad rubbed the dirt and rust from its surface between his diagra and thumb, and burnishing it a little by rubbing it in the folds of his cost skirts, it showed evidence of being an old copper coin, and he accordingly placed it carefully in his pocket and brought it home. Dr. Headerson, the lad's father, applied some acids to it, when an ancient coin, of nearly the eleventh century, revealed itself.

On the obverse side of the coin is the head of the Emperor lestyn, with a full flowing beard from the chia, and the sacred heart strong from a rosary in the shape of a shield or breast plate string around line neck. Beneath the Emperor is the date, "1001." Around the edge of the coin is the following inscription:—"lestyn-Ap-Gwrgant, Tywysog-Morganwg." The interpretation of this, as rendered by a competent Weishman, means "lestyn, son of Gwrgant, Prince of Gianmorgan." On the reverse side, the pillar and ancient crown wreathed with the national emblem, the oak, the shield and spear, supported by the left hand, and the right pointing to a ship on the distant sea, with full sails set, wnich sho seems intertryly gazing at. The inscription around the circle is in the Weish language, and reads as follows:—"Y. Brenhin a'r Gyrraith," the interpretation of which is, "The King and the Laws." The coin is 178 years old—over even and a half centuries—and on the edge of the rim can be distinctly seen "Gianmorgan Half Penny," with represen

BING AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Nov. 1.)

Tom Alien had another big crowd down to see him at the Buckeye House yesterday, who drank to his health in the ambrosial nectar dispensed at the bar, and tasked of the forthcoming fight. Sherman Thurston was there, and Sherman, being a little "gaifed," did some foud talking, which was not very agreeable te the heroic Thomas, and it was thought that he snd Alien would get up an imprompta mill at one time for the edification of the "boys;" but it was all settled with a drink and a friendly shake.

Jack Looney, who is managing affairs for McCoole, came over from St. Louis yesterday morning. In the alternoon he went out to Shady Grove and made arrangements for Mike to take up his quarters there until a few days principal last night, and that worthy will feave home to-day, and may be expected at "Shady's" to-morrow.

"Jom Kine" has gone to St. Louis to claim his forfeit from Reardon's backers; but, in the language of the fancy, "he'il just about not get it." Ogyne claims that Reardon forfeited because he failed to come to time with his last deposit, but Bill Carroll says that Coyne also failed to plank his money at the specified time.

THE FIRE AT ERATTLEBORO, VT.—The following is a list of the sufferers by the fire at Brattleboro on Sunday last.—J. Rotting, furniture, \$5,500; W. F. Richardson, Market, \$1,500; J. W. Frost & Co., grocers, \$8,500; A. E. Eayrs, saioon, \$1,300; B. N. Chamberin, hais, &c., \$4,000; C. G. Lawrence, land-lord of the Brattleboro House, \$3,000; Chark & Willard, drugs, \$11,000; A. O. Davenport, grocer, \$4,000; villago Horary, \$2,000; E. J. Carpenter, periodical dealer, \$500, and Chency & Clapp, books, \$11,000; total insurance on goods, furniture, &c., \$50,500. Mrs. Farnsworth,dressmaker, Dr. Horton and Dr. Pettes were also burned out and were not insured. The Brattleboro House and the block south were owned by J. R. & G. is, Blake of Hoston; all the other buildings by charlot Chapin of Brattleboro. Mr. A. E. Eayre, proprietar of the saioon where the fire originated, with his son, has been arrested on auspicion of having set the die.